A WEEK IN LABOR CIRCLÉS

Matters of Interest to Organiz:d Workingmen of the District.

MEETINGS FOR THIS WEEK.

SUNDAY, JULY 26. Executive Committee, District Assem-bly, No. 66, K. of L.-Labor Bureau, 314 Eighth street.

Douglass Assembly of Steam Engineers-Hall, 609 F street, 2 o'clock.
L. A. 4308, K. of L., Musicians—Wei-ler's Hall, Eighth and I streets southeast.
L. A. 1303, K. of L. — coooclast Assembly—Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-balf street and Pennsylvania avenue.

MONDAY, JULY 27. MONDAY, JULY 27.

L. A. 1644, K. of L., Plasterers—Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.

L. A. 1748, K. of L., Carpenters and Joiners—Society Temple, Firth and Gatracts

atreets. Central Labor Union—Typographical Tem

ple, 8 p. m.
Lathers' Protective Association—K. of P.
Hall, 425 Twelfth street.
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron
Workers—Labor Bureau, 314 Eighth street.
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters
and Joiners—Costello's Hall, Sixth and G L. A., 3456, K. of L., Carriage and Wag on Makers-Bunch's Hall, 314 Eighth

TUESDAY, JULY 28. Federation of Labor-Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania

Building Trades Council—Electrical Work ers' Hall, 508 Eleventh street. WEDNESDAY, JULY 29. L. U. No. 1, Carpenters, Joiners and Stair Builders-Labor Bureau, 314 Eighth

L. A. 1342, K. of L., Shoe Clerks-Buena Galvanized Iron and Cornice Workers-Hall 737 Seventh street. THURSDAY, JULY 30.

L. U. No. 190, Brotherhood of Carpen-ters—Hall 627 Massachusetts avenue.

District Assembly, No. 66, K. of L.—
Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street Bad Pennsylvania avenue.

L. A. No. 10, Steam and Hot Water Fit-ters—K. of P. Hall, 425 Twelfth street.

FRIDAY, JULY 31. FRIDAY, JULY 31.

L. A. 1798, K. of L., Journeymen House
Painters—Labor Bureau, 314 Eighth street,
L. A. 4896, K. of L., Eccentric Association of Steam Engineers—Bunch's Hall, 314 Eighth street. Steam Fitters' Helpers—Hall, 737 Sev-

Fresco Painters-1230 Seventh street.

enth street. enth street.
Electrical Workers—508 Eleventh street.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 1.
Cigar Makers' Union, No. 110—737
Eccenth street northwest.
L.A. 2389, K. of L. Journeymen Bakers

-Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-balf stree

and Pennsylvania avenue.
Paperhangers' Protective Association Labor Bureau, 314 Eighth street.

FEDERATION OF LABOR. Considerable business was transacted at the meeting of the Federation of Labor held last Tuesday night. In addition to the regular routine business, the semi-an-nual election of officers was held. President McHagh called the meeting to order promptly at 8 o'clock, with Delegate C. A. Maidens acting as secretary, After the roll-call and reading of minutes

of the last meeting, credentials of dele gates for the ensaing term, which had not already been acted upon, were taken up, which resulted in the adoption of a fa-vorable report admitting delegates from the Paperhangers, Horseshoers, Painters, Bakers, Musicians, Carriage Makers; also from the Iconoclast and Excelsior Assemblies. After seating the new delegates and bearing the reports of the standing and special committees, the nomination and election of officers was declared in order. The nomination for president brought



several delegates to their feet, who is turn eulogigized the present incumbent for his firm and impartial methods in conduct-the affairs of the Federation. President James F. McHugh was then placed in nomi nation and amid much enthusiasm declared

elected by acclamation.

The remainder of the offices were filled as follows: First vice president, E. M. Blake, of Excelsior Assembly; second vice president, James Trainor, of the Street Car Drivers' Assembly; recording secre-tary, Charles A. Maidens, of the Protective Paper Hangers' Union; financial sec retary-treasurer, Stephen A. Clements, of the Plasterers' Assembly, and for screeant-at-arms, George W. Glassgow, of the Paint-

The secretary-treasurer presented his semi-annual report, which showed a very gratifying increase in the condition of the treasury. The report was referred to the auditing committee.

The differences relating to the Metro-coltan Street Railway Company were then debated at length, the reports from all of the organizations being to the effect that the action of the central labor bodies in placing the road on the unfair list had been indorsed. The delegates were ad-vised to use every honorable effort in push-ing the fight for recognition of organized labor to success.

The Horsesboers' delegates stated that The Horsesboers delegates stated that they had not only indersed the action of the Federation of Labor, but had placed a penalty on any member who patronized the Metropolitan road while the present

difficulty was pending.
Attention was called to unauthorized and erroneous proceedings of the Federation that are being published, and the secretary directed to request the publishers of the newspapers inquestion notto publish any re-ports, except those given out by the press committee to accredited reporters, President Dent, of the Workingmen's

Library Association, then addresse meeting on behalf of that institution called attention to the good that had been accomplished through the efforts of the association, and urgently solicited the moral and financial aid of all the organiza-

tions for its future welfare, The report of the secretary shows that the number of organizations composing the Federation at the present time is forty-six, namely: Union No. 1. Carpenters, Joiners and Stairbuilders; Journeymen Plasterers' Assembly, Painters' Assembly, Columbia Lodge of Machinists, Tin and Sheet Iron Workers, Eccentric Association of Steam Engineers, Journeymen Bakers' Assembly, Hod Carriers' Association, Mosaic and Encaustle Tile Layers, Plambers and Gas Fitters' Association, Ladies' Progressive Assembly, Barbers' Assembly, Marine As-sociation of Steam Engineers, Carpenters and Joiners' Assembly, Cement Workers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Paper Hangers' Protective Association, Washing-ton Times Assembly, Stonemasons' Union, Protective Street Railway Assembly, Lathers' Protective Union, Clerks' Assemcaustle Tile Layers, Plumbers and Gas

biy, Fresco Painters' Association, Bakers' Drivers' Assembly, Bionecution' Association, 'Bionecution' Association, 'Bionecution' Association, Douglass Progressive Engineers, Musicians' Assembly, Horseshoen' Union, Excelsior Assembly, Printing Pressmens' Union, Carriage and Wagon Makers, Pinte Printers, Pioneer Laundry Workers, Lithographers' Association, Shoe Clerks' Assembly, Industrial Laundry Workers, John Houch Drum Corps' Assembly, Miceral Water Drivers, Journeymen Butchers, Iconociast Assembly, Theatrical Stage Employes' Gambrinus Assembly, and Colored Bottlers' Assembly.

Gambrinus Assembly, and colored Potters
Assembly.

The Labor Day excursion committee met
on last Wednesday evening in the rooms
of the Labor Bureau to perfect arrangements for the excursion to be given on Labor
Day for the purpose of a suitable tombstone
over the remains of the late E. J. Rea
and his wife. The meeting was presided
over by Mr. A. M. Lawson, of the Eccentric
Association of Ream Engineers, the organ-Association of Steam Engineers, the organization of which the deceased brother was a member. Charles H. Warden, of the Painters' Assembly was elected secretary and C. A. Holmes treasurer. It was decided to solicit estimates for suitable bendstones, Committee on printing was appointed.

The committee on boat stated that all The committee on boat stated that all arrangements had been made and enough boats engaged so that there would be no overcrowding in returning from the grounds. The proposition of having special inducements on the grounds was laid over for next meeting. The program for the day is in the hands of a competent committee. From the indications it was thought that there would be a surplus of funds, and it was decided that should the indications prove correct the surplus should be donated to the Workingmen's Library Astociation.

The next meeting of the committee will beld on Sunday, August 2, at the Labor

DISTRICT ASSEMBLY. As usual, the weekly meeting of Dis-trict Assembly No. 68, the central organ-ization of the Knights of Labor of this jurisdiction, was well attended on last Thursday night. Master Workman Sim-mons presided, and Delegate Neeb, of the Carriage Makers, recorded the proceed-ings in the absence of Secretary Clem-ents, who was detained at home on ac-count of death in the family.

ents, who was detained at home on account of death in the family.

In his opening address the master workman briefly reviewed the events of the week, also read a copy of telegram that he had been instructed to send to the People's party convention, indorsing the Democratic nominees and requesting the convention also to indorse the same.

Credentials of delegates from the Clerks and Bakers' Assemblies were received, accepted and delegates obligated.

The report from the beer agitation committee was that all arrangements had been

mittee was that all arrangements had been made for carrying on a systematic cam-paign, and would be shortly put into opera-tion. The city had been divided into dis-tricts, and a paid working force would be

put into each district.
Under the good of the order the political situation was discussed at length.
The reports from the local assemblies were very interesting. Installation of of-ficers, initiation of candidates and the indorsement of the central bodies in placing the Mertopolitan Railroad Company on the

the Mertopolitan Railroad Company on the unfair list had been the principal business transacted in the locals during the week. The Carpenters' delegates announced that they would give an excursion to River View on Labor Day,

Delegates from Excelsior Assembly announced election of officers and extended an invitation to the District master workman to be present at their next meet-ing, for the purpose of installing the officers ing, for the purpose of installing the officers.
In addition to their regular report, the delegates from the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers, announced that the baseball team of their assembly would issue a challenge to any other assembly to produce a team to compete with them on Labor Day at Mar-

The Street Railway Assembly delegates again announced their excursion to be given to River View for the benefit of the dis-charged employes of the Metropolitan Rail-road Company on Thursday, July 30. Quite a number of delegates stated that they dea number of delegates stated that they desired to attend the excursion with their families, but would be prevented on account of the District Assembly meeting. For the purpose of making the excursion a success in every way it was resolved that when the meeting adjourned it be for two weeks, which was carried unanimously. The executive committee was holding a

very important meeting during most of the evening, but came into the meeting just before it adjourned. The delegates were instructed to notify their assemblies that the executive committee will meet at the Labor Bureau on Sunday morning at 110 clock for the transaction of any urgent business that might need attention during the interval of the meetings.

NOTES ABOUT LABOR.

Cincinnati has a brick trust. 'Frisco peddiers will organize. Atlanta plumbers lost a strike. Duluth 'longshoremen organized. Newark policemen are organizing. Rochester liquor men will organize. Frisco garment workers organized. St. Louis has a paper-carriers' union. St. Louis steamfitters get \$3.50 a day. Tennessee druggists have a State union. Elwood (Ind.) ffint glass scale was signed. A boycott unionized a Rochester bakery. Washington German butchers will organ-

Indianapolis garment workers organ-

Chicago has a paper devoted to the union The Kentucky Poultry Association con New York has a German butchers' Buffalo lumber shovers demand 40 cents

At Hornellsville, N. Y., milk is one cent a quart. 'Frisco demands free telephones for a

Nashville wants the next Federation convention.

At Atlanta, Ga., 5,000 will parade on Labor Day. St. Louis has only one non-union steam fitting shop.

Glassboro, N. J., is to have a co-operative glass plant. Franklin, Ind., rolling mill difficulty was

onipromised. Chicago building trades represent 23,-Chaltanooga is to have a workingm

eading room. Wiscousin liquor dealers will form State organization.

Toledo printers struck for the reinstatement of one man. 'Frisco riggers struck for 75 cents our for overtime.

Paris doctors keep a record of all person who do not pay bills. Detroit's four carpenters' unions will probably amaignmate.

There is an excellent demand at Duluth for men to work in the woods. St. Louis' co-operative paper, the Journal, is the official paper of the city. American delegates have left for the International Labor Congress at London.

Superior, Wis., printers have sued a newspaper that counterfeits the union label. Cripple Creek miners struck for \$3, eight ours and employment of unionists clusively. One of Philadelphia's biggest department stores closes at 5. p. m. and at noon

Saturdays, Over 200 members were admitted at a recent meeting of the Sawmill Workers'

Boston girl.landers went on strike and sat upon the finished copies until they won their strike.

The public owned gas plant at Richmond, Va., charges \$1 per 1,000 and New York pays a private concern \$1.25.

facturing establishments has reduced the wages of its employes to 80 cents a day and also charges them 1 cent an hour for use of artificial light when compelled to work

The emascipation of the working pen mast be achieved by the working pen themselves.—Wendell Phillips.

Bridge water, Eogland, Dockers' Union lost a strike for higher pay. "They had \$23, 000 in treasury before the strike.

The Bohemian Turnverein will lead the parade on Labor Day at Cleveland, and the police will be asked to keep away.

Dikerelle (O.) where were a strike.

Dillouville (0.) miners won a strike. The management informed the nonunion men that they must join the union and pay up their dues. Troy (N. Y.) Typographical Union has adopted the percentage plan of collecting dues. The percentage is 1 per cent on the amount earned.

The members of the St. Paul Coopers Union are all employed in the present time and at an increase in wages over those ob-lained last year.

strikes of metal polishers at Toronto and Hamilton, Canada, were compromised. Unions have just been formed at Lockport, N. Y., and Peterboro, Canada.

A large mass meeting of Russian Hebrew workingmen was belo in New York the other night, under the auspices of the United Hebrew Trades, to express sympathy with the 86,000 striking workingmen in St. Petersburg, Russia. Money will be forwarded. A sirke fund of a round million, to

be used and maintained in connection with the consolidation of all the metal workers' unions of the United States, is proposed. In Massachusetts there is a law "to prevent fraud sales of goods, wares and merchandise at public or private sale, by itherant venders, and to regulate such

The Building Trades Council of Boston wants union men to get the preference of employment upon all buildings erected or repaired at the expense of rengious organi-

The Typographical Union has requested the Boston Central Labor Union toat all political printing not bearing the printers intel, forwarded to affiliating bodies, be They talk of organizing special officers

at Cincinnati. If an organization is per-fected the special officers will agree to remain heutral in the event of a strike or The last New York legislature enacted

a law establishing free lator bureaus to receive applications for labor and also to receive an applications on the pare of those desiring to employ labor. All the restaurant keepers in Duluth

with but one exception have signed the new scale presented by the Waiters' Union. The mgnt men are advanced \$1 a week and the women 80 cents a week decided to exempt all members from paying dues during the time the mills are stopped because of curtailment. During the cur-tailment no members will be entitled to

stoppage pay. The electrical workers reported at a recent meeting of the builth Trades Assembly that they have it now arranged, so that it takes on appreptice six years to learn the trade, instead of about sixty

days, as formerly. All attempts to settle the fight between the New York Local Union No 3, of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, E. of L., and Local Union, No 5, of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of L., have ended in fallure.

Girl pickets are the latest, and they are credited with winning a New York strike. The girls did not pursue aggressive measures. They were smiling and wheedling in their ways, and were successful in this way in keeping many non-union people out of the factory. Forty-two local, three national and three

city central charters were issued by the American Federation of Labor in June, this year, against twenty local and one national issued in the same mouth last year. The National Building Laborers' Union is voting on the question of affiliation with the A. F. of L.

There has been three strikes of stove moulders at Detroit in the past sixteen years, and every strike has been followed by a new stove works coming into ex-istence. "A general stilke at present," says a unionist, "would be followed by an-other a co-operative stove works—and the establishments now in the field don't want

floormen. Ten hours are to constitu day's work for the first five days of the week. Nine hours will make a day's work on Saturday. Fifty cents an hour will be paid for overtime and there will be no work

Not withstanding the injunction issued by Judge Ludwig, restraining the street rail-way officials of Milwaukee from beginning action in the United States court to prevent the city from enforcing the 4-cent far ordinance, an order was obtained in the United States court that virtually annula be order of Judge Ludwig, which simply enjoined the street milway officials, but said nothing about the Central Trust Com

"I learned a few things while abroad, said Manager Brady, 'of the Actors' and Managers' Association in London that we would do well to pattern after. There is unison of feeling, and they associate together to remedy abuses. Recently they forced the united railways of Great Britain to reduce their rates, and received other concessions. There is very little litigation or disagreement between the actor and manager, everything being more or less actually settled by their protective associa-

At the election of St. Paul Typograph At the election of St. Paul Typographical Union, No. 30, which takes place July 29, the following proposed amendments to article 6 of the constitution will be voted on: To make salary of secretary treasurer \$120 per year; recording sectory, \$12; sergeant-at-arms, \$6, without extra pay for special meetings; delegates to International Typographical Union, \$25 and transportation; if convention is held in St. Paul, no allowance; committeemen to receive 45 cents per hour for lost time.

The 2,500 locked-out miners of Indiana have appealed to Indianapolis unions for aid. They recall the fact that in the winter aid. They recall the fact that in the winter of 1893-94 that city had many poor people who were unable to obtain work at any price, and could not buy food and fuel for their families. The owners of the coal agreed to give all the miners would dig for the purpose, and the railroads agreed to transport it free. The miners set aside certain days on which they worked for nothing, the proceeds of their work going to the poor of that city.

John McLackie, burgess of Homestead

John McLuckie, burgess of Homestead at the time of the great strike at the at the time of the great strike at the carnegie works, is making a tour of the country enlisting the labor unions in an effort to have Congress legislate in favor of removing the so-called defective armor plate furnished the government by the Carnegie Company from the war ships on which they have been placed. The matter was brought up during the second session of the Fifty-third Congress, and a committee of investigation was supposited, and they tee of investigation was appointed, and they reported that McLuckie's assertions were true and that the armor plates were

The Houston, Tex., Typographical Union The Houston, Tex., Typographical Union recently adopted and put into effect the following price scale for machine composition: Where type is set on machines by the piece, it shalf be paid for at the following prices: Nonparell and smaller, 12:1-2 cents; per 1,000 ems; minion, 13:1-2 cents; brevier to long primer, 15 cents; over long primer, 17 cents. The measurement shall be same as in hand composition except that half measure matter shall be ment shall be same as in hand composition except that half measure matter shall be measured double price. Where heads are set, other than in straight Roman type, and operator has to handle same and put them in proper place, he shall be entitled to measure them. Operators shall not be required to leave their machines to set heads. A minimum of seven hours shall constitute a day's work. constitute a day's work.

Single Tax Column DISTRICT

The Times undertakes no responsi-bility for any views expressed in this column.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF SOCIETY.

Writers have accounted for the fact and accessity it human bodety in various ways, some of which are contradictory.

Blackstone considers the wants and fears of individuals as the primary cause of organized society. This seems to cover about all that Herbert Spencer has told as of the cause of the "social organism."

Other writers content themselves with the mere statement that man is a gregarious animal in accounting for society. This is equivalent to saying that the character of Socrates was caused by his having so much "Socratity" in his blood. Herbert Spencer has been critised for emphasing militancy as fundamental to social development, and the relation of the sexes has been urged as the more primitive cause.

The Hedonist would get over this difficulty, as he does various others, by simply saying that men live in societies because they find the greatest amount of happiness in so living. It is not of so much importance for us to know why savages lived in tubes, as it is to appreciate the reasons for our hiving and working tegether now. If society be a good thing for divilized man, every one should be made conscious of what the gool consists, in order to avoid any tendency that may exist to offset sine giou, whereby disintegration may follow.

The rise and fail of empires: the birth, maturity, and decay of civilizations; the life and death of the individual, have led to a vague belief, seemingly quite general, that social death is inferent in the very anture of society, regardless of physical environment or aggression from abroad.

We believe nothing of the kind. For society, there is no assignable period of longevity. The death of a society is not colacident with the death of its members. China has been considered a dead civilization, but Chinamen are still numerous. We are excustomed to attribute the fail of the Roman empire to the fact of her being invaded by barbarians. But we have only to think of her former greatness and power as "Mistress of the world," to realize that a f ECONOMIC VALUE OF SOCIETY.

cline and fall.

In Egypt we find evidence of a petrified In Faypt we find evidence of a petified civilization, where even art assumed a conventional and inflexible form. This suggets some cause tending to suppress individuality—freedom of thought and action—without which art descends to mere imitation. Yet the Copts, from whose ancestors: Pythagoras learned millosophy. Still live in Egypt, "degenerate sons of ancient sires."

LIFE OF SOCIETY.

Are the descendants of hying Americans.

Are the descendants of average Americans inevitably doorned to a similar fate? No, not inevitably; but just as certainly, if we ever fair into the habit of thinking that society has a fire of its own, with which the individuals successively constituting it, have nothing to do. It is no less true now than it was in the days of stituting It, have nothing to do. It is no less true now than it was in the days of Jefferson, that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty; once lost, is seldom regained by the same people of nation. Apart from external causes, the decay of a civilization can be due to nothing else than the neglect of moral principles relating to individual rights and the economics which society alone makes possible.

No nation on earth has eyer realized the enormous economy possible to the social state. We indicated something of this in our last article, in speaking of the economy of trade. We there touched upon the loss to the individual, deprived of opportunity, wholly or partially, to exchange

tunity, wholly or partially, to exchange goods. This was amply sufficient goods. This was amply sufficient for proper guidance to the man who has grasped the idea that simple justice is the sure and only lasting means to econ-

my. But for one who is bewildering his mind in the consecus research for that incomputable sometiling, known as the "greatest happiness of the greatest number," here or somewhere, now living or yet to live in the numberiess opinaries to come, it may be necessary to show that society, as a whole, suffers a loss whenever it permits a part of its numbers to be deprived of economic opportunities to which justice entitles them. Rowever, in the attempt to show this, we must be excused from Buffalo horseshoers won their strike:
Three dollars a day for fremen; \$2.75 a
day to fit and drive, and \$2.50 a day for
floormen. Ten hours are to constitue. osing that infinitesimal part of "society as a whole, who are now in existence, the equitable rights and accommics possible of attainment, leaving future generations free to legislate for themselves.

In the first place, everyone can see, that, nowever free the people be to produce goods somewhere, the nation would be very poor f they could exchange surplus products lowhere. Bearing in mind that trade bar

nowhere. Bearing in mind that trade has its origin in the fact of its economizing the labor of those engaged in it, it becomes manifest that if any portion of the producers are situated so far away from the others as to make the exchange of their products unnecessarily expensive, the loss must fall on those who need the products of the pioneer settler, as well as on him.

To illustrate. We once knew a pioneer who had taken public hand and settled with his family fifty whes from the nearest grocery. At that time the country between him and the grocery was a widerness, and he had to camp out over oight in going to and from the grocery. Of course he was poor and could not buy much at a time, and this made his wenrisome and expensive journeys the more frequent. WHO ARE EMPLOYERS?

There was then an abundance of vacant and near that grocery, just as well adapted by nature to the pioneer's business as that which he occupied, but he preferred to go off into the widerness rather than pay the price demanded by the men enguged in the scant land industry, residing hundred

vacant land industry, residing hundreds of miles away.

The point isthat others besides this pioneer suffered a loss because of his remoteness from civilization. Had he lived in sight of the grocery he could have bought more goods, because he could have produced more through the saving of time involved in the two days journey to the store.

This increased denand would have increased the grocer's demand upon the wholesaler, and so on around the circle of commerce to laborers again, employed

wholesaler, and so on around the circle of commerce to laborers again, employed in producing raw materials, making boxes, packing, cauning andevery thing imaginable mediately or immediately connected with the grocery business. The stupid notion that none but the rich are employers, is akin to the antiquated notion that princes and noblemen, living on taxes, make good markets for those who work.

We hope to show later on that every

markets for those who work.

We hope to show later on that every worker in a community of free people is, in a very important sense, an employer of others, even when he himself is a hired worker. This is what we mean by the economic value of society. It is simply the value of the opportunity to exchange the products of labor. But for this men could have the economically as now in complete. ive justas economically as now in complete

isolation.

When we think of the marvelous wealth in this country devoted to the single purpose of facultating the exclange of goods necessary to life, and remember but for the mutual aid which trade affords, this vast wealth mightas well be in the center of the earth, we catch a slimpse of the possible sconomic value of spriety. But it is only a glimpse. With a people scattered by the power and seductive influence of land monopoly, over five times the territory needed by them, with contributes of transportation over vast spaces of machine country, making charges high employed to cover lack of patronage; with the great centers of trade to which these lighs gonyerge owned by a comparatively smallhumber who put a price on the value of academ for all the traffic to which these lines converge owned by a comparatively small number who puts price on the value of scatton for all the traffic will bear, it is repressible for the whole people to realize in its fullness the economic value of society.

FREELAND.

James - What is the two-thirds rule?

Sampela - At my chause it means the role of my wife and ton, and it goes - Indianapolis Journal.

One Week's News and Gossip Around Local Armories.

With the question of camp settled the Guard has settled down to preparations for the Sea Girs rille matches.

Guard has settled down to preparations for the Sea Girt rille matches.

Interest in everything else has died out. There is nothing going on, and the only effort made is to live over the warm weather and to get in shape for a busy fall. It is expected that the work this year will be greater than heretofore, because of the camp to be held next June.

At the range the week has been one of activity. Monday and Thursday were the days on which the weeding out process was to depend. From the men chosen by the various inspectors of rifle practice Monday's shoot took a great many. On Thursday's results depended the chance of a number more, and the assignment was cut down to twenty men, including the team of last year. These men will practice from now on, and the inspector general of rifle practice will make from these his selection of the marksmen who are to uphold the honor of the District at Sea Girt the first week in September.

The shooting last week was remarkably good. Sergeauts Cooksoon and McLaughin, Corporal Albertie and Private Colladay made especially good scores. Their markmanship was of the highest order. All the contestants, though, acquitted themselves in a more than average manner. The Sea Girt team this year promises to be one of the best that the District Guard has ever sent to New Jersey.

CHOOSING COMPANY TEAMS.

CHOOSING COMPANY TEAMS. CHOOSING COMPANY TEAMS.

Many companies in the Guard are catching the rever and are raiking of sending teams to Sea Girt to compete in the company matches. In several instances the teams have been picked out and will try to qualify this week. Monday and Thursday have been set aside for team practice. The point of all, though, on which the attendance of the company teams depends is whether the Guard can take care of them in a financial sense. It is feared, now. whether the Guard can take care of them in a financial sense. It is feared, now, that the treasury of the Guard wil not permit of this expense, and this may throw a damper on the enthusiasm of some of the commands.

ommands.
But with all this the boys are still talk

But with all this the boys are still talking upcompany teams. Company A, Fourth Battalion, the Emmet Guards, has already selected its representatives. They are: Sergeant T. F. McAnaily and Privates Fred Blake, Lewis D. McCormick, G. P. Sullivan, and William C. O'Counor. Capt. Harry Walsh will go along as an alternate. The captain was busy Friday morning trying to find Licut. Babin, Inspector of Ritle Practice for the Fourth Battalios, to get his order for ammunition, and had not succeeded up to noon. The boys of Company A want a fair chauce.

The Engineers, those gentlemen who boild to wers and are up on marksmanship, are talking of sending down any number of company teams. There are so many line marksmen in that command that there is never any chance for them if the remainder of the Guard is given any show at all. So they see in this an opportunity they have so long desired and they can send teams to their heart's content. And that is just what they are promising to do. They were talking of having platoon teams. They may divide the entire corps up into squads of five before they are through. OTHER COMMANDS INTERESTED.

The new Fencibles, the Mortons, the Rifles, Companies A and B of the Sixth Battalion are also talking of sending teams. All these commands have some good shoot-ers and the more the merrier. It will give the boys all a chance, though, to to cothuse, and if they can stand the ex-pense there is no reason why the Dis-trict Guard should not bring back from Sea Girt all the prizes that are to be shot for. Here's luck to all.

for Here's luck to all.

Monday the team gons will be issued at the range and all the team men can go to work. So it behooves all the command to get ready and be on hand. No one wants to the treath of the procession.

Work at the range begins Monday on the new lockers! An addition of twenty feet is to be built to the headquarters there. Fifty lockers are to be put in and these will be the greatest kind of a convenience to the rifemen. There will be no freessity then of carrying rifles to and from the grounds.

Capt. King is engineering another scheme Capt. King is engineering another scheme which will be thoroughly appreciated by

which will be thoroughly appreciated by every rifleman if it is successful. The every rifleman if it is successful. The captain usually manages to push his schemes through, and there is no reason why this should be an exception to the rule. He wants the station at Magnider's moved 400 yards east. This would bring it up to the range.

Last fail a very nice station house was built by the Penusylvania Railroad Company but it has never been opened. This is due to the failure of the owner of the ground there to donate half an acre of his land to the railroad company for a siding. The company understood that siding. The company understood that this promise was made when it built the station house. Now Capt. King has had a petition circulated among the residents of that vicinity asking the railroad company to move the station to

Ordway. It is being signed by everyone. It need not surprise the Guard then if it wakes up some fine morning and learns that the change has been made. CORCORANS' ELECTION. Company A. Second Battalion, the Cor-coran Cadets, held their semi-annual meeting Monday night. The affairs in the company are in a most flourishing condition and the future is full of promise for them. At present there are fifty-three members in the command. W. Lawrence Hazzard was chosen recording secretary; George W. McGiue, financial secretary, and Lieut. L. Prosise, jr., was re-elected treasurer. The standing committees chosen

were:

Executive Committee-Capt. E. C. Edwards, Lieut. C. A. Meyers, Lieut. L. Prosise, Jr., Sergt. Thompson and Privates W. L. Hazzard, G. W. McGiue and Recruiting Committee-Sergt. Smith. Privates Walters, Cohen. De

chairman; Privates Walters, Cohen. Demail and Mills.
Finance committee—Sergt, Guista chairman, and Privates Gould and Brittain.
General court martial—Lieut, Meyers, president; Sergt, Collins, Corp. Dodge, and Privates Orr and Richold.
The company decided to give up any idea of going into camp. All the commands have been notified that they will not be furnished with either equipments or rations and that has had a most depressing effect on company camps. It is probable that there will be no further effort made by any of the commands to hold camp. All will walt for the brigade encampment next June.

June, The Mortons have almost finished the The Mortons have almost finished the refitting and decorating of their head-quarters. Their rooms are easily the nicest in the armory. The calcimining, which is just being finished is in good taste and makes everything "look out of sight."

The new furniture will be put in in a short time and then the command will be ready to receive its friends. One of the most attractive decorations will be the flag won in the bicycle parade.

FENCIRLES BACK FENCIBLES BACK.

The return of the Fencibles to the guard has generally been hailed with pleasure by officers and men. Every one is glad to see the command back. It means a tight race now between the Mortons and the Fencibles. The latter company is out for a National Guard record as well as for the Galveston cup. It need surprise no one if the Fencibles, in the next annual inspection of the guard, take all the honors. The Times is glad to see them back and congratulates itself on the fact that It made the exclusive announcement of their return.

their return.

Orders were issued last week assigning them as Company Cinthe Second Battalion.

There will be no election of officers order. and the President will be asked to b The officers of the Fifth Batta

pledged themselves to keep the Fifth in such good condition that he would be gratified on his return.

Lieut. Smailwood is making arrangements for a road march next Saturday evening. He expectasisty men to turn out. Instruction in advance and rear guard duty, duties of flankers and extended order guard duty will be given.

NOTES FROM COMMANDS.

NOTES FROM COMMANDS.

The leave of Capt. Forsburg, Battery A, expires August 4. Lieus, Robbins will then apply for two months' leave.

Company C, Sixth Battalion, is the proud possessor of a bisuket window. No other command in the guard possesses this distinction. One of the glasses in the door was broken and Capt. Streeks utilized a government bisated. So bisnkets can be of use even in hot weather.

The annual excursion of the Emmets will be held next summy. The Jane Moseley will carry the excursionists to Colonial Beach and back. The company will also turn out to attend the Genzaga College fete Tuesday evening.

The Drum Corps will attend the big Bryan meeting in New York, August 10. Candidate Private F. Carroll Mattingly has been appointed acting first heutenant of Company D, Fifth Battalion.

Leave of absence for three months has been granted Cupt. H. S. Barber, First Separate Company.

Company C, Fourth Battalion, Capt. Hodgson, intends to take a trip to Colonial Beach soon.

The following have been honorably dis-

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Thos. K. Shaw, 7th and I Sts., N. W.
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son, intends to take a trip to Colonial Beach soon.

The following have been honorably discharged on their own application: Private Charles F. Dubois, Second Separate Company; Private James H. Jamison, Company B. Engineers, and Private William A. Bayllas, Company C. Fifth Battalion.

Private Sumeel M. Peake, Company B. First Battalion, has been honorably discharged on a certificate of disability.

Private Howard P. Short, Company A. First Battalion, has been dishonorably discharged on account of expulsion from his company.

During Major Suess' absence the Fifth will be commanded by Capt. Guy E. Jenkins.

Jenkins. Mr. John T. Pickett has been informally elected first licutement of Company A., Fifth Battalion. Licut. Shaw. inspector of rifle practice, Fifth Battaliou, is hustling the boys.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

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Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore, Md., July 25.—Flour dull, unchanged—receipts, 16,068 barrels; ex-ports, 9,888 barrels, Wheat firm—spot,

month and August, 62a62 1-4; September, 62 3-4a63; steamer No. 2 red, 58a58 1-4-receipts, 73.068 bushels; exports, 129, 349 bushels; stock, 961,736 bushels; sales.

receipts, 13.085 bushels; raports, 123, 349 bushels; stock, 961, 736 bushels; sales, 60,000 bushels—southern wheat by sample, 57a64 1-4; do on grade, 60 1-2a63 1-2. Corn easy—spot and month, 31a31 1-8; August, 30 7-8a31; September, 31a31 1-4; steamer mixed, 29 3-4a30—receipts, 87, 221 bushels; exports, 43,571 bushels; stock, 42,529 bushels; sales, 30,000 bushels—southern white and yellow corn, 31 1-2a32. Oats firmer—No. 2 white western, 24 1-2a25; No. 2 pixed, do. 22a23—receipts, 23,848 bushels; exports, 40,000 bushels; stock, 268,906 bushels; Ryestendy No. 2, 34 1-2a35 nearby; 35a35 1-2 western—receipts, 2,902 bushels; exports, none; stock, 20,822 bushels; Hay very firm—choice timothy, \$15 asked, Grain freights dull, unchanged. Sugarsteady, unchanged. Butte rsteady, unchanged. Eggs weak, unchanged. Cheesefirm and active, unchanged. Whisky unchanged.

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